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United Nations

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Report on the fifty-fourth session (2 December 2010 and 21-25 March 2011)

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Note

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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Contents

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention	1-3	1
A.	Draft resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council	1	1
	Support for the development and implementation of an integrated approach to programme development at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime		1
B.	Draft decisions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council	2	3
	I. Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-fourth session and provisional agenda for its fifty-fifth session		3
	II. Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime		4
	III. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board		6
C.	Matters brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council	3	6
	Resolution 54/1 Implementation of the budget for the biennium 2010-2011 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme		6
	Resolution 54/2 Promoting international cooperation to prevent drug-affected driving		7
	Resolution 54/3 Ensuring the availability of reference and test samples of controlled substances at drug testing laboratories for scientific purposes		9
	Resolution 54/4 Follow-up on the proposal to organize an international workshop and conference on alternative development		11
	Resolution 54/5 Promoting rehabilitation- and reintegration-oriented strategies in response to drug use disorders and their consequences that are directed at promoting health and social well-being among individuals, families and communities		12
	Resolution 54/6 Promoting adequate availability of internationally controlled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse		15
	Resolution 54/7 Paris Pact initiative		17

Resolution 54/8 Strengthening international cooperation and regulatory and institutional frameworks for the control of precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs ... 18

Resolution 54/9 Improving quality and building monitoring capacity for the collection, reporting and analysis of data on the world drug problem and policy responses to it ... 22

Resolution 54/10 Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: recommendations of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime ... 25

Resolution 54/11 Improving the participatory role of civil society in addressing the world drug problem ... 30

Resolution 54/12 Revitalization of the principle of common and shared responsibility in countering the world drug problem ... 31

Resolution 54/13 Achieving zero new infections of HIV among injecting and other drug users ... 33

Resolution 54/14 Measures to support African States in their efforts to combat the world drug problem ... 35

Resolution 54/15 Promotion of international cooperation to assist the States most affected by the transit of drugs ... 38

II. Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and strengthening the drug programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body, including administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions ... 4-20 41

A. Deliberations ... 8-16 42

B. Action taken by the Commission ... 17-20 43

III. Round-table discussions ... 21-50 45

IV. Implementation of the international drug control treaties ... 51-70 49

A. Deliberations ... 55-67 50

B. Action taken by the Commission ... 68-70 51

V. Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem ... 71-97 53

A. Deliberations ... 74-88 54

B. Action taken by the Commission ... 89-97 56

VI. World situation with regard to drug trafficking and recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission ... 98-102 59

	A. Deliberations	100-101	59
	B. Action taken by the Commission	102	59
VII.	Provisional agenda for the fifty-fifth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	103-105	61
	Action taken by the Commission	105	61
VIII.	Other business	106	63
IX.	Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-fourth session	107-108	65
X.	Organization of the session and administrative matters	109-119	67
	A. Informal pre-session consultations	109-110	67
	B. Opening and duration of the session	111	67
	C. Attendance	112	68
	D. Election of officers	113-116	68
	E. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters	117	69
	F. Documentation	118	69
	G. Closure of the session	119	69

Chapter I

Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention

A. Draft resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council

1. The Commission recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Support for the development and implementation of an integrated approach to programme development at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 63/197 of 18 December 2008, entitled "International cooperation against the world drug problem",

Recalling also the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,[1] which provides a clear framework for the work of the Office,

Recalling further its resolution 2009/23 of 30 July 2009, entitled "Support for the development and implementation of the regional programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime", and its resolution 2010/20 of 22 July 2010, entitled "Support for the development and implementation of an integrated approach to programme development at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime",

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Executive Director on the development and implementation of the regional programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;[2]

2. *Expresses its appreciation* for increased national ownership and participation in regional programmes, and encourages Member States in other subregions to engage with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the preparation of similar subregional programmes;

3. *Requests* the Secretariat to promote a culture of evaluation throughout the organization, to mainstream the use of relevant monitoring and evaluation tools in programme planning and implementation and to provide adequate training, as appropriate and within available resources, to staff both at headquarters and in field offices;

4. *Requests* that all regional and thematic programmes include provisions for evaluation, including an evaluation budget, an evaluation report and evaluation

[1] Economic and Social Council resolution 2007/12, annex.

[2] E/CN.7/2011/6-E/CN.15/2011/6.

skills capacity development, and that existing programmes be supplemented with annexes containing such provisions;

5. *Welcomes* the launch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Quality Control and Oversight Unit, which monitors programme and office performance of field offices and is aimed at demonstrating financial accountability through transparency and documented records, assisting both United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime headquarters and field offices in financial oversight and quality assurance;

6. *Encourages* Member States to continue to support the regional and thematic programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime through unearmarked voluntary contributions, preferably general-purpose funds, when feasible, thereby supporting national ownership and regional prioritization;

7. *Welcomes* the progress made so far in the operationalization of the Central American Integration System/United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Mechanism and its corresponding progressive development;

8. *Takes note* of the ongoing efforts on the thematic and regional programmes developed with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the launching of the regional programmes for West Africa and East Africa, as well as supporting the ongoing work of the regional programmes for East Asia and the Pacific, South-Eastern Europe and Central America and the Caribbean, and also takes note of the presentation of the regional programme for the Arab States during the meeting of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime held on 18 February 2011 and of its inauguration;

9. *Looks forward* to the development of regional programmes for Afghanistan and neighbouring countries and Southern Africa, in consultation with the Member States of those subregions, in the course of 2011;

10. *Welcomes* the establishment of centres of excellence in different countries of Latin America and the Caribbean as an important component for the effective implementation of regional and thematic programmes, and takes note of the possible establishment of such centres of excellence or similar institutions in other countries in the region;

11. *Supports* the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in leading the development of the integrated programme approach, in close cooperation with Member States;

12. *Encourages* increased joint activities among entities of the United Nations system, development agencies and regional organizations, within their respective mandates;

13. *Encourages* Member States, where appropriate, to draw on the technical assistance activities outlined in the regional programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and use the regional programmes as a vehicle for increasing regional cooperation on thematic strategies;

14. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to engage with bilateral and multilateral aid agencies and financial institutions to continue to

support the implementation of regional and thematic programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

15. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to give high priority and support to the implementation of the integrated regional and thematic programme approach, including by informing the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of progress made, and to report on progress made in such implementation to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-fifth session.

B. Draft decisions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council

2. The Commission recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decisions:

Draft decision I

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-fourth session and provisional agenda for its fifty-fifth session

The Economic and Social Council:

(a) Takes note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-fourth session;

(b) Approves the provisional agenda for the fifty-fifth session of the Commission as set out below.

Provisional agenda for the fifty-fifth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Operational segment

3. Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and strengthening the drug programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body, including administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions:

   (a) Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and policy directives;

   (b) Role of the Commission as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime:

      (i) Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

      (ii) Administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions.

Normative segment

4. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

   (a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

   (b) International Narcotics Control Board;

   (c) International cooperation to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion;

   (d) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

5. Round-table discussions:

   (a) Counter-narcotics efforts and the principle of common and shared responsibility: opportunities and challenges;

   (b) Measures to prevent diversion of substances frequently used in the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances from domestic distribution channels, including by strengthening partnerships with the private sector.

6. Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem:

   (a) Demand reduction and related measures;

   (b) Supply reduction and related measures;

   (c) Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation.

7. World situation with regard to drug trafficking and recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission.

* * *

8. Provisional agenda for the fifty-sixth session of the Commission.

9. Other business.

10. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-fifth session.

Draft decision II

Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

The Economic and Social Council, recalling its decision 2009/251 of 30 July 2009, entitled "Frequency and duration of the reconvened sessions of the

Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice", in which it established that, starting in 2010, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice would hold reconvened sessions on an annual basis in the second half of the year, in order to be able, pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/13 of 20 March 2009, to consider, inter alia, the reports of and the recommendations proposed by the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime:

(a) Expresses its awareness of the importance of the role of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in assisting the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in effectively addressing financial and governance issues relevant to the work of both Commissions;

(b) Reaffirms the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the principal policymaking organ of the United Nations on matters of international drug control and as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

(c) Expresses its concern about the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and expresses its awareness of the urgent need to address these issues in a pragmatic, result-oriented, efficient and cooperative manner;

(d) Reaffirms Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/13, and decides to renew the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime until the part of the session of the Commission to be held in the first half of 2013, at which time the Commission shall carry out a thorough review of the functioning of the working group and consider the extension of its mandate;

(e) Also decides that the working group shall hold at least two formal meetings, one in the first quarter of 2012 and one in the first quarter of 2013, in advance of the part of the sessions of the Commission to be held in the first half of those years, and that the dates of those and possible additional informal meetings shall be determined by the co-chairs of the working group in consultation with the Secretariat;

(f) Requests that the relevant documentation be provided to the working group in a timely manner, and approves the provisional agenda of the working group as follows:

1. Consolidated budget for the biennium 2012-2013 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
2. Governance and financial situation of the Office.
3. Evaluation and oversight.
4. Other matters.

Draft decision III

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2010.[3]

C. Matters brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council

3. The following resolutions adopted by the Commission are brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council:

Resolution 54/1

Implementation of the budget for the biennium 2010-2011 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Exercising the administrative and financial functions entrusted to it by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/185 C, section XVI, paragraph 2, of 20 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the implementation of the consolidated budget for the biennium 2010-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,[4]

Recalling its resolution 52/14 of 2 December 2009,

1. *Notes* that the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the implementation of the consolidated budget for the biennium 2010-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime[5] provides information on the adjustments to the consolidated budget;

2. *Approves* the revised projected use of general-purpose funds in the biennium 2010-2011, and invites Member States to provide contributions totalling at least 16,378,300 United States dollars;

[3] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2010* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.11.XI.1).
[4] E/CN.7/2011/11-E/CN.15/2011/11.
[5] Ibid.

3. *Endorses* the revised estimates for the programme support cost funds and special-purpose funds as indicated below:

Resource projections for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
Category	*Approved budget, 2010-2011*	*Revised budget, 2010-2011*	*Approved budget, 2010-2011*	*Revised budget, 2010-2011*
General-purpose funds				
Post	15 103.7	14 008.9	52	53
Non-post	2 138.1	2 369.4	–	–
Subtotal	**17 241.8**	**16 378.3**	**52**	**53**
Programme support cost funds				
Post	15 531.3	15 908.5	118	122
Non-post	5 156.6	7 062.0	–	–
Subtotal	**20 687.9**	**22 970.5**	**118**	**122**
Special-purpose funds	234 207.4	240 741.7	–	–
External executing agencies	1 053.4	1 053.4	–	–
Total	**273 190.5**	**281 143.9**	**170**	**175**

4. *Notes* that the estimated resource projections above are subject to the availability of funding.

Resolution 54/2

Promoting international cooperation to prevent drug-affected driving

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling its resolution 51/2 of 14 March 2008, in which the Commission considered the harmful consequences of driving under the influence of cannabis,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 64/255 of 2 March 2010, in which the Assembly proclaimed the period 2011-2020 as the Decade of Action for Road Safety, and the declaration adopted at the first Global Ministerial Conference on Road Safety, held in Moscow on 19 and 20 November 2009,

Welcoming the Global Plan for the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020, which underscores the growing problem posed to road safety, particularly in developing countries, and includes as one of its pillars for action a call for safer road users, to be achieved by, inter alia, developing comprehensive programmes, sustaining or increasing enforcement of laws and standards and increasing public awareness and education programmes,

Recognizing the importance of addressing the health and public safety consequences of drug-affected driving by encouraging the exchange of information and know-how on evidence-based responses,

Recognizing also that the current lack of national data regarding the extent of the problem of drug-affected driving is preventing public awareness of the issue in many countries,

Recognizing further that the current lack of information on drug-affected driving, in some countries, prevents the deployment of effective responses aimed at, inter alia, raising awareness among relevant target groups, enhancing enforcement options and reducing the risk of accidents,

Welcoming the activities of Member States that are making efforts to raise public awareness, develop standardized and reliable means of testing for impairment in drivers affected by drugs, collect data on crash victims who were using drugs at or near the time of the accident, conduct roadside testing and enact and enforce national laws to prevent drug-affected driving,

1. *Urges* Member States, where appropriate, to develop national responses to address the issue of drug-affected driving, by assessing and monitoring the magnitude of this phenomenon at the national level and by exchanging information and best practices on effective responses, including through engagement with the international scientific and legal communities, while respecting the principles of human dignity and physical integrity and relevant ethical considerations;

2. *Encourages* Member States to support national and international efforts to collect global prevalence data, in accordance with relevant data-protection legislation, develop effective roadside testing options to assess drug-affected driving, consistent with their legal framework, raise public awareness and increase safety by developing, where appropriate, a coherent and comprehensive strategy to decrease the occurrence of drug-affected driving, including through collaborative efforts that include academia, the private sector, professional associations, non-governmental organizations, civil society, national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, victims organizations, youth organizations and the media;

3. *Underscores* the importance of prevention and enforcement measures that tackle the phenomenon of drug-affected driving being focused on increasing road safety and the need for such measures to be deployed in coherence with the enforcement of measures tackling other road safety risks, such as driving under the influence of alcohol;

4. *Invites* Member States to take notice of existing research standards developed at the national and international levels, which improve the quality, comparability, reliability and utility of research findings in this field;

5. *Urges* Member States interested in this issue to participate in the first international symposium on drug-impaired driving, to be held in Montreal, Canada, on 17 and 18 July 2011, by sending national delegations that include researchers and governmental policymakers;

6. *Encourages* Member States to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with relevant global data, where appropriate and in full respect of existing data protection legislation, on the prevalence of drug-affected driving, as well as the methodologies used to collect such data, and requests the Office to submit to the Commission, at its fifty-fifth session, a report on the submissions received and to work with other relevant international organizations in the preparation of this report;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources and in accordance with the present resolution, to participate fully in the efforts by the international community to implement the Global Plan for the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020;

8. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to incorporate, as appropriate, public awareness of the public safety issue of drug-affected driving into future public awareness programmes, which may include awareness of the legal situation, including law enforcement methods and the likelihood of being detected, together with the consequences of the dangers of drug abuse, and further requests the Office to coordinate those efforts with its field offices;

9. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

Resolution 54/3

Ensuring the availability of reference and test samples of controlled substances at drug testing laboratories for scientific purposes

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing the important role entrusted to the International Narcotics Control Board, in accordance with article 9, paragraph 4, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[6]

Recalling the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[7] in which it is recognized that the use of psychotropic substances for scientific purposes is indispensable and that their availability for such purposes should not be unduly restricted,

Recalling also its resolution 53/4 of 12 March 2010, in which the Commission stressed the importance of promoting adequate availability of internationally controlled drugs for scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse,

Noting the requirements to meet the scientific needs for internationally controlled substances worldwide within a regulatory and legal framework that prevents their diversion and abuse,

Recognizing the important role of drug analysis laboratories as part of drug control systems and the value of laboratory results, in accordance with Commission resolutions 50/4 of 16 March 2007 and 52/7 of 20 March 2009,

Recognizing also that the reliability of the analysis and results of such laboratories has significant implications for the justice system, law enforcement and preventive health care, as well as for the international harmonization of data and

[6] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.
[7] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

worldwide exchange and coordination of drug information, and that access to reference samples of controlled substances is an essential quality assurance requirement for achieving such reliability,

Stressing the importance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime quality assurance programme for drug analysis laboratories, through which minimal but sufficient amounts of reference samples are distributed to participating laboratories of Member States, enabling continuous monitoring and improvement of their performance,

Concerned that costs and complex administrative procedures for obtaining required import/export certification and making available reference materials of controlled substances are disrupting routine analytical laboratory work,

1. *Encourages* the International Narcotics Control Board to continue its efforts to ensure the adequate availability of internationally controlled substances for scientific purposes, and encourages the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to consider providing adequate specifications of their quality, as far as they are available;

2. *Requests* Member States, in consultation with the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to review national procedures within their policy and legislative frameworks, as appropriate and in accordance with the provisions of the Conventions, in order not to impair access to reference and test samples of internationally controlled substances for scientific purposes;

3. *Invites* the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to work closely on feasible mechanisms that will facilitate the provision of minimal but sufficient amounts of reference and test samples of controlled substances to drug testing laboratories, including through the reinforcement of existing national programmes, as appropriate, in order to support their analytical and quality assurance work, and notes that such mechanisms may include the designation of national contact points, preferably the laboratories that are part of the Office's International Collaborative Exercise programme, and the implementation of efficient administrative procedures governing access to reference and test samples of controlled substances;

4. *Recommends* that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime continue to support Member States in enhancing the analytical work of laboratories and the training of experts.

Resolution 54/4

Follow-up on the proposal to organize an international workshop and conference on alternative development

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[8] that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[9] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[10] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[11]

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[12] the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,[13] the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[14] the United Nations Millennium Declaration[15] and, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals referring to extreme poverty and hunger (goal 1) and environmental sustainability (goal 7),[16]

Stressing the commitments contained in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[17]

Recalling its resolution 52/6 of 20 March 2009, entitled "Promoting best practices and lessons learned for the sustainability and integrality of alternative development programmes", in which it requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in collaboration with relevant international bodies, to continue promoting best practices and lessons learned from alternative development programmes in various countries, including by organizing an international conference on that topic in 2010,

Also recalling its resolution 53/6 of 12 March 2010, entitled "Follow-up to the promotion of best practices and lessons learned for the sustainability and integrality of alternative development programmes and the proposal to organize an international workshop and conference on alternative development", in which it welcomed the proposal of Peru and Thailand to jointly host an international workshop, back to back with an international conference, in close collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Reaffirming the role played by developing countries in sharing best practices and promoting and strengthening cooperation on integral and sustainable alternative development, which includes in some cases preventive alternative development,

[8] Ibid., vol. 520, No. 7515.
[9] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.
[10] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[11] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.
[12] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.
[13] General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E.
[14] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).
[15] General Assembly resolution 55/2.
[16] A/56/326, annex.
[17] A/64/92-E/2009/98, sect. II.A.

including cross-continental and interregional cooperation and subregional and regional technical cooperation, as expressed in its resolution 53/6,

1. *Acknowledges* that alternative development[18] is an important, lawful, viable and sustainable alternative to the illicit cultivation of drug crops, that it is one of the key components of policies and programmes for reducing illicit drug production and that it is an integral part of the efforts made by Governments to achieve sustainable development within their societies;

2. *Notes with appreciation* that Peru and Thailand remain committed to jointly organizing an international workshop and an international conference on alternative development, and welcomes the reiteration of the proposal by these two countries to jointly host the above-mentioned events, also taking into account that close collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is needed to share information and best practices and increase efforts in promoting this sustainable alternative to the illicit cultivation of drug crops;

3. *Notes* that the aim of the above-mentioned events is to gather inputs and contributions and to assess past and ongoing efforts for the future endeavour of developing a set of international guiding principles to serve as guidelines for more effective alternative development programmes in drug-producing areas, to be considered by the high-level representatives attending the above-mentioned international conference;

4. *Urges* Member States, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, international financial institutions, donors, international organizations and other stakeholders involved in development in the context of drug control to send high-level representatives and practitioners to actively participate in the international workshop and the international conference on alternative development.

Resolution 54/5

Promoting rehabilitation- and reintegration-oriented strategies in response to drug use disorders and their consequences that are directed at promoting health and social well-being among individuals, families and communities

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session[19] and the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[20]

[18] In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions 2006/33, 2007/12 and 2008/26, the concept of alternative development includes preventive alternative development in a manner focusing on the sustainability and integrality of uplifting people's livelihood.

[19] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

[20] A/64/92-E/2009/98, sect. II.A.

Recalling also the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[21] that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[22] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[23] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[24]

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009, on international cooperation against the world drug problem, in which the Assembly reiterated the commitment of Member States to promoting, developing, reviewing or strengthening effective, comprehensive, integrated drug demand reduction programmes, based on scientific evidence and covering a range of measures, including primary prevention, early intervention, treatment, care, rehabilitation, social integration and related support services, aimed at promoting health and well-being among individuals, families and communities and reducing the adverse consequences of drug abuse for individuals and society as a whole, taking into account the particular challenges posed by high-risk drug users, in full compliance with the three international drug control conventions and in accordance with national legislation,

Recognizing that drug dependence is a chronic but preventable and treatable multifactorial health disorder,

Convinced of the need to base programmes for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug use disorders on scientific evidence while respecting human rights and human dignity,

Convinced also of the need to improve the quality, coverage and variety of demand reduction services, including those targeting rehabilitation, reintegration and relapse prevention, as part of a continuum of health and social care,

Recognizing that ensuring rehabilitation, reintegration and recovery are important elements of overall efforts to reduce the use of illicit drugs and its consequences,

Recognizing also that treatment systems have to be linked to drug use prevention activities aimed at providing youth, adults and communities with the knowledge, skills and opportunities to choose a healthy lifestyle, including targeted interventions for populations at high risk of drug use and support for vulnerable families, in a way that is complementary to treatment services,

Stressing the importance of a multisectoral and fully coordinated approach in which multiple government agencies and non-governmental organizations within communities participate in order to support the development of a full continuum of policies and programmes that promote prevention, early detection and intervention, treatment, care and related support services for rehabilitation, social reintegration and recovery,

Stressing also the importance of avoiding the discrimination, including the stigmatization and social marginalization, of dependent drug users and ensuring respect for their human rights and human dignity,

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[21] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.
[22] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.
[23] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[24] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

Recognizing the advantages of investing in the treatment of drug use disorders, including the reduction of adverse health and social consequences of drug use, the improvement of public health and public safety and the enhancement of social cohesion and well-being,

Expressing appreciation for the global collaborative efforts which, under the leadership of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Health Organization, include Governments, health professionals, non-governmental organizations and funding agencies committed to increasing the coverage of essential services for drug demand reduction,

1. *Encourages* Member States to ensure that drug demand reduction policies and practices include access to evidence-based and humane treatment, care and related support services aimed at rehabilitation and reintegration for people suffering from drug dependence and drug-related diseases and to provide them with access to rehabilitation and reintegration services that are directed at promoting health and social well-being among individuals, families and communities;

2. *Urges* Member States to identify and firmly counter discrimination against drug users, while offering timely access to counselling, treatment and rehabilitation services that are directed at promoting health and social well-being among individuals, families and communities;

3. *Also urges* Member States to focus on prevention, treatment, care and related support services for drug users suffering from a drug-related disorder, as well as for their families, to develop effective interventions that lead to social reintegration, including supporting programmes to facilitate the employment of people in treatment and recovery that are tailored to their specific needs in the rehabilitation process, and to ensure interventions for the prevention of drug-related diseases that are directed at promoting health and social well-being among individuals, families and communities;

4. *Further urges* Member States to ensure that drug treatment is evidence-based, part of an integrated approach to drug demand reduction and recognized as a key element of national efforts aimed at reducing illicit drug use and its adverse health and social consequences, and to improve rehabilitation and reintegration services that are directed at promoting health and social well-being among individuals, families and communities;

5. *Encourages* Member States to provide a diverse range of treatment facilities, including medically assisted and psychosocial treatment and rehabilitation that match the needs of dependent drug users in all relevant social and clinical conditions;

6. *Exhorts* Member States to improve the availability and coverage of medical and social rehabilitation services for dependent drug users and to incorporate these services, as an integrated part, in the overall health-care system;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to include rehabilitation- and reintegration-oriented modules for drug dependence treatment in its relevant technical assistance and training programmes that are directed at promoting health and social well-being among individuals, families and communities;

8. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to collect and disseminate information on relevant experiences of evidence-based rehabilitation and reintegration programmes and interventions and to provide Member States with guidance and assistance in developing programmes to implement successful interventions as part of their overall drug demand reduction strategies;

9. *Invites* Member States to facilitate the dissemination of best practices aimed at increasing the coverage of drug demand reduction services resulting from the partnership programme implemented by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Health Organization involving civil society, the private sector, relevant bodies of the United Nations system and other regional and international organizations and aimed at increasing the coverage of essential services for drug dependence treatment and care;

10. *Also invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

11. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission at its fifty-fifth session on the measures taken and on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

Resolution 54/6

Promoting adequate availability of internationally controlled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling its resolution 53/4 of 12 March 2010, aimed at promoting adequate availability of internationally controlled drugs for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse, in line with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol[25] and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[26]

Acknowledging the special report of the International Narcotics Control Board entitled *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board on the Availability of Internationally Controlled Drugs: Ensuring Adequate Access for Medical and Scientific Purposes*[27] and the World Health Organization document entitled *Ensuring Balance in National Policies on Controlled Substances: Guidance for Availability and Accessibility of Controlled Medicines*,[28]

Noting with appreciation the efforts of non-governmental organizations and civil society in continuing to highlight the importance of the issue of adequate availability of internationally controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes, as set out in the international drug control conventions,

[25] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.
[26] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[27] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.11.XI.7.
[28] WHO/EDM/QSM/2000.4.

1. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in consultation with the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization, to review and, where necessary, to update its model laws to ensure that they reflect an appropriate balance between ensuring adequate access to internationally controlled drugs and preventing their diversion and abuse, in line with the provisions of the international drug control conventions;

2. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to develop a technical guide explaining the revised model laws to support training and awareness-raising activities for its personnel in regional and country offices and to ensure that the model laws are accessible and readily understood by Member States;

3. *Further requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to conduct, for its personnel in regional and country offices, training and awareness-raising activities to promote adequate availability of internationally controlled drugs for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse;

4. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board to continue their efforts to ensure the adequate availability of internationally controlled drugs for medical and scientific purposes worldwide, cooperating as appropriate, through the Access to Controlled Medications Programme of the World Health Organization, while continuing their activities to prevent diversion and abuse;

5. *Encourages* the International Narcotics Control Board to continue its efforts, in cooperation with the World Health Organization, to develop guidelines to assist Member States in estimating their medical and scientific requirements for internationally controlled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

6. *Encourages* Member States, as appropriate, to implement the recommendations contained in the special report of the International Narcotics Control Board entitled *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board on the Availability of Internationally Controlled Drugs: Ensuring Adequate Access for Medical and Scientific Purposes*;[29]

7. *Also encourages* the International Narcotics Control Board, with the support of Member States, to continue to provide assistance to competent national authorities, with the aim of improving national reporting of statistical data, the estimation of licit requirements for narcotic drugs and the voluntary assessment of licit requirements for psychotropic substances;

8. *Reiterates its call upon* Member States to fulfil in a timely manner their reporting obligations to the International Narcotics Control Board and the Secretary-General, as appropriate, concerning the use in their countries of internationally controlled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes and the diversion of, trafficking in and abuse of those drugs and substances, as required under the international drug control conventions;

9. *Encourages* Member States to report to the International Narcotics Control Board data on the consumption of psychotropic substances for medical and

[29] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.11.XI.7.

scientific purposes in the same manner as for narcotic drugs, in order to enable the Board to analyse levels of consumption of psychotropic substances in an accurate manner and to promote their adequate availability;

10. *Also encourages* Member States to ensure the involvement and coordinated action of their relevant bodies and agencies responsible, inter alia, for health care, justice, drug regulation and law enforcement, with a view to defining, updating and achieving, through their respective national laws, policies and programmes, an appropriate balance between access to and availability of internationally controlled drugs for medical and scientific purposes and the prevention of their diversion and abuse;

11. *Invites* Member States, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and relevant international organizations to facilitate the provision of technical assistance to developing countries, in particular developing countries seeking to improve the availability of internationally controlled drugs for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion and abuse, including, where appropriate, through support for South-South cooperation;

12. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes in accordance with the rules and regulations of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

13. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission, at its fifty-fifth session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

Resolution 54/7

Paris Pact initiative

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming the commitments undertaken by Member States in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[30] in which Member States decided to establish 2019 as a target date for States to eliminate or reduce significantly and measurably the illicit cultivation of opium poppy, coca bush and cannabis plant; the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and drug-related health and social risks; the illicit production, manufacture, marketing and distribution of, and trafficking in, psychotropic substances, including synthetic drugs; the diversion of and illicit trafficking in precursors; and money-laundering related to illicit drugs,

Welcoming the Paris Pact initiative and its two international conferences at the ministerial level, held in Paris in 2003 and in Moscow in 2006,

Taking note of the *Afghanistan Opium Survey 2010*, published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, which reported stable illicit cultivation levels nationwide, as well as increased opium prices during the past year,

[30] See A/64/92-E/2009/98, sect. II.A.

Noting the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2010 on precursors and chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,[31] in which the Board refers to the need for sustained efforts in order to maintain the deterrent effect on traffickers of substances used in the illicit manufacture of heroin,

Expressing its support for the efforts of Member States aimed at strengthening international and regional cooperation, including implementation of initiatives to counter the threat posed by the illicit cultivation, trafficking and consumption of Afghan opiates,

Noting the international conferences on Afghanistan, held in London in January 2010 and in Kabul in July 2010, which included counter-narcotics as a cross-cutting theme,

Noting also the international forum "Drug production in Afghanistan: a challenge to the international community", held in Moscow in June 2010,

1. *Welcomes* the decision taken by the reconvened meeting of the Paris Pact Policy Consultative Group held in Vienna on 17 March 2011 to convene in Vienna in the second half of 2011, in continuation of the Paris Pact initiative, an international conference at the ministerial level;

2. *Encourages* the international conference to contribute to strengthening the commitment of Member States to combating the illicit trade in Afghan opiates;

3. *Invites* all the parties concerned to take an active part in the international conference;

4. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to facilitate the organization and holding of the international conference and to report thereon to the Commission at its fifty-fifth session.

Resolution 54/8

Strengthening international cooperation and regulatory and institutional frameworks for the control of precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[32] in which it was decided to establish 2019 as a target date for States to eliminate or reduce significantly and measurably the diversion of and trafficking in substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and

[31] *Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2010 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.11.XI.4).

[32] A/64/92-E/2009/98, sect. II.A.

psychotropic substances, and in which it was also stated that, while legislative and regulatory controls have prevented the diversion into illicit channels of substances frequently used in the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, such substances still reach clandestine drug laboratories,

Recalling also its resolutions 53/15 of 12 March 2010 and 51/10 of 14 March 2008, in which it urged Member States to further strengthen, update or, if they had not yet done so, establish national legislation and mechanisms relating to the control of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of drugs and emphasized the need for Member States to strengthen monitoring and control systems at the points of entry of precursor chemicals and to promote the secure transport of such substances,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 59/162 of 20 December 2004, in which the Assembly emphasized the need to ensure that adequate mechanisms were in place to prevent the diversion of preparations containing chemicals listed in tables I and II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988[33] pertaining to illicit drug manufacture, in particular those containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine,

Recalling the United Nations resolutions calling on Member States to increase international and regional cooperation in order to counter the illicit manufacture of and trafficking in drugs, including by strengthening the control of the international trade in precursor chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of drugs and preventing attempts to divert these substances from licit international trade to illicit use,

Reiterating the importance of further strengthening existing international cooperation mechanisms for the control of precursor chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the need for States to participate in international operations and projects currently being undertaken, such as Project Prism and Project Cohesion,

Recognizing the legitimate need, in particular of the industry and trade sectors, to have access to precursor chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as reflected in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, and the important role of those sectors in preventing diversion from the licit manufacture of and trade in such substances,

Recognizing also the important work of the International Narcotics Control Board as the principal body and global focal point for the international control of precursors,

Re-emphasizing that the prevention of diversion of scheduled and non-scheduled precursor chemicals is a key element in reducing the illicit manufacture and supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Reaffirming its concern about the alarming scale of the illicit manufacture of heroin, cocaine and synthetic drugs such as amphetamine-type stimulants worldwide, the associated diversion of precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the emergence of

[33] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

new methods used by organized criminal groups to divert such chemicals from licit trade,

Acknowledging the fact that diversion of pharmaceutical preparations[14] containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine is a concern and is a significant challenge for drug control authorities because such preparations may not be subject to a similar level of controls as bulk (raw) ephedrine and pseudoephedrine,

Acknowledging also that ephedrine and pseudoephedrine contained in pharmaceutical preparations can be easily extracted for use in the manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants,

Taking note with appreciation of the positive results achieved thus far through Project Prism and Project Cohesion, launched by the International Narcotics Control Board in cooperation with States to stem the diversion of amphetamine-type stimulants and heroin and cocaine precursors, respectively,

Taking note of the offer by the Government of Peru to host, with the collaboration of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, a centre of excellence for the region of Latin America and the Caribbean, with the aim of developing training programmes for public officials on various aspects of precursor chemicals, including the exchange of good practices and experiences,

1. *Encourages* Governments to continue contributing to the efforts of the International Narcotics Control Board, especially through the Pre-Export Notification Online system for pre-export notification of precursor chemicals, and to also include, to the extent possible and in accordance with national legislation, pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine in these notifications, so as to favour the rapid identification of new patterns of diversion of precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

2. *Calls upon* the International Narcotics Control Board to further strengthen communication with Member States and to work with them in identifying opportunities for more effective control and monitoring of the trade in precursor chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

3. *Urges* Member States to further strengthen, update or, if they have not yet done so, establish national legislation and mechanisms relating to the control of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, pursuant to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;[15]

4. *Encourages* Member States to adopt, where appropriate, regulatory frameworks to control the production, distribution and commercialization of pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, to prevent diversion, including through the sending of pre-export notifications, without impairing the availability of essential pharmaceutical preparations for medical use;

[14] For the purposes of the present resolution, "pharmaceutical preparations" include those for both human and veterinary use.

[15] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

5. *Also encourages* Member States, consistent with its resolution 49/3 of 17 March 2009, to regularly review their estimated requirements for those chemicals listed in the resolution and provide the most recent data to the International Narcotics Control Board;

6. *Invites* Member States to consider, at the national level, expanding the list of precursor chemicals and substances under international control that are frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

7. *Encourages* Member States to apply similar control measures for pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine as those for bulk (raw) precursor chemicals;

8. *Also encourages* Member States in which different or additional regulatory entities are responsible for control of preparations, as distinct from the bulk (raw) precursor chemicals contained in such preparations, to ensure that the government entities coordinate and cooperate in their control efforts, with the objective of maintaining seamless and effective regulatory controls over both preparations and bulk (raw) precursor chemicals;

9. *Further encourages* Member States to consider strengthening, in accordance with their national legislation, overall control over and monitoring of the trade in precursor chemicals, including pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, that can be easily used in, or recovered by readily applicable means for use in, the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, such as amphetamine-type stimulants, and to monitor, to the extent possible, the legitimate trade in such precursor chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations;

10. *Encourages* Member States to continue to provide the International Narcotics Control Board with pertinent information on the identification of any new precursor chemicals replacing those precursors frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, on the manufacture of such chemicals and on new means of synthesis and methods being used in the illicit production of drugs;

11. *Invites* Member States to take appropriate measures to strengthen international cooperation and the exchange of information regarding the identification of new routes and modi operandi of criminal organizations dedicated to the diversion or smuggling of precursor chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including with respect to the use of the Internet for illicit purposes, and to continue to notify the International Narcotics Control Board of such information;

12. *Requests* Member States to continue to submit to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, through the annual report questionnaire, information related to cases of illicit traffic within their jurisdiction that they consider important because of new trends disclosed, the quantities involved, the sources from which the substances are obtained or the methods employed by persons so engaged, in line with the provisions of article 20 of the 1988 Convention;

13. *Invites* Member States to raise awareness of, and build capacity in addressing, the risks of diversion of pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine;

14. *Emphasizes* the need for Member States to strengthen monitoring and control systems at all points of entry and exit of precursor chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including airports, seaports, river ports and customs posts, and promote the secure transport of such substances, and underlines the urgent need to increase international cooperation in this area, in particular to support the control efforts currently being undertaken by developing countries;

15. *Encourages* Member States to develop joint actions with their national chemical industry, as such actions greatly enhance access by regulatory authorities to important information relating to unusual sales and transactions of precursors;

16. *Invites* Member States to promote voluntary codes of conduct for the chemical industry, in accordance with the International Narcotics Control Board's *Guidelines for a Voluntary Code of Practice for the Chemical Industry*,[36] in order to promote responsible commercial practices and sale of chemicals, and prevent the diversion of chemicals to illicit drug manufacturing channels;

17. *Invites* the International Narcotics Control Board, in cooperation with Member States, to look into the issue of diversion of veterinary pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, as well as the measures adopted by States for its control, and invites interested Member States to make contributions for this purpose.

Resolution 54/9

Improving quality and building monitoring capacity for the collection, reporting and analysis of data on the world drug problem and policy responses to it

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[37] that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[38] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[39] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[40]

Aware of the need to establish adequate procedures to fulfil the mandates assigned to it with regard to the examination of reports submitted in accordance with the above-mentioned treaties,

[36] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XI.17.
[37] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.
[38] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.
[39] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[40] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

Bearing in mind the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[41] in which Member States took account of the need for indicators and instruments for the collection and analysis of accurate, reliable and comparable data on all relevant aspects of the world drug problem and, where appropriate, the enhancement or development of new indicators and instruments,

Bearing in mind also that, in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, Member States committed themselves to report to the Commission on their efforts to fully implement the Political Declaration and Plan of Action,

Recalling its resolution 52/12 of 20 March 2009, in which it decided to convene an open-ended expert group on data collection to improve the collection, reporting and analysis of data to monitor the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, which held two meetings, and its decision 53/2 of 10 March 2010, in which it reconvened the expert group convened pursuant to its resolution 52/12,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the open-ended expert group on data collection to improve the collection, reporting and analysis of data to monitor the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, as well as the reporting mandated by the three international drug control conventions,

Recalling its resolution 53/16 of 2 December 2010, in which it adopted the annual report questionnaire[42] as submitted by the expert group on data collection, decided that it should be periodically reviewed in order to have a flexible international instrument allowing the reporting of national and emerging drug situations and responses, taking into account the needs and challenges of balancing the collection of qualitative and quantitative data and information, and requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to carry out such reviews, taking into consideration, among other things, the challenges identified and the recommendations made by the reconvened expert group on data collection,[43]

Noting the importance of ensuring coherence among the annual report questionnaire and other reporting tools within the United Nations system and of other international and regional organizations,

Noting also regional efforts, such as the recent efforts in the region of Oceania, to improve data collection, and recognizing that lessons may be learned from these experiences,

Noting with concern the 2011 report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug abuse,[44] which raises concern about the fact that there is a lack of current information on most of the epidemiological indicators on drug use, caused by a lack of sustainable drug information and monitoring systems in some parts of the world, which hinders the monitoring of changing and emerging trends, the implementation of evidence-based responses and the ability to assess the effectiveness of those responses,

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[41] A/64/92-E/2009/98, sect. II.A.

[42] E/CN.7/2010/19, E/CN.7/2010/20, E/CN.7/2010/21 and E/CN.7/2010/22.

[43] See E/CN.7/2010/24.

[44] E/CN.7/2011/2.

1. *Recognizes* that continuing efforts are needed to improve the accuracy, reliability, validity and comparability of data, analysis and reporting on all relevant aspects of the world drug situation, including in the field of drug demand reduction and drug supply reduction;

2. *Invites* Member States to invest, where necessary and taking into account specific needs and available resources, in capacity-building and quality-enhancing activities for the collection and reporting of information, with the aim of complying with the reporting mandates contained in the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[45] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[46] the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988[47] and the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[48] and provide, on a yearly basis, timely, accurate and reliable data by completing all parts of the annual report questionnaire;

3. *Also invites* Member States to participate in joint cooperation efforts, organized by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and/or by other national, regional or international organizations and bodies, aimed at the exchange of technical knowledge of experts in the area of data collection, analysis and evaluation and of practical experience in the area of drug data;

4. *Invites* relevant international and regional organizations as well as Member States, upon the request of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to provide and, where possible, share experiences and expertise in collecting, analysing and reporting drug-related information and data, in order to contribute to the gradual standardization of high-quality data collection methods, being sensitive to the national contexts in which they are implemented;

5. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to prevent duplication of efforts by Member States to the extent possible by duly taking into account existing reporting procedures, including those of relevant regional and international bodies;

6. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to work jointly with other organizations, bodies and specialized agencies of the United Nations, in particular the International Narcotics Control Board, the World Health Organization and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, to achieve system-wide coherence by exchanging data and information and by cooperating on the development of standards, methodologies and best practices, with the aim of enhancing quality and preventing overlap and duplication of efforts;

7. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to examine ways and means of utilizing expertise and know-how on drug-related data collection from scientific institutions and networks at the national, regional and international levels, to inform quality assurance standards, capacity-building activities and a comprehensive understanding of the global drug situation, and to report thereon to the Commission at its fifty-fifth session;

[45] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.
[46] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[47] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.
[48] A/64/92-E/2009/98, sect. II.A.

8. *Also requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to implement the measures proposed in his programme proposal entitled "Programme on monitoring and information on drug supply statistics and epidemiology";

9. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

10. *Requests* the Executive Director to include, in the annual reports of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug abuse and on the world situation with regard to drug trafficking submitted to the Commission, an overview of measures and activities undertaken by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enhance the scientific quality of its reporting mechanisms and the support given to Member States in developing their capacity for data collection and analysis.

Resolution 54/10

Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: recommendations of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling its resolution 52/13 of 20 March 2009, entitled "Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime", in which it established the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on governance and finance, in order to achieve the common objective of strengthening the performance and effectiveness of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council decision 2009/251 of 30 July 2009, entitled "Frequency and duration of the reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice", in which the Council decided that, starting in 2010, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice would hold reconvened sessions on an annual basis in the second half of the year, in order to be able, pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/13, to consider the reports of and the recommendations proposed by the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Recalling further that in its resolution 52/13, it emphasized that the working group, in its formal and informal meetings, should be a forum for dialogue among Member States and between Member States and the Secretariat on the development of the programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Reaffirming the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the principal policymaking organ of the United Nations on matters of international drug control and as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Reaffirming also Economic and Social Council resolutions 2009/23 of 30 July 2009, entitled "Support for the development and implementation of the regional programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime", 2010/17 of 22 July 2010, entitled "Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework", and 2010/20 of 22 July 2010, entitled "Support for the development and implementation of an integrated approach to programme development at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime", and Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/14 of 2 December 2009, entitled "Budget for the biennium 2010-2011 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme",

Recalling General Assembly resolution 64/243 of 24 December 2009, entitled "Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011", in paragraph 85 of which the Assembly expressed concern regarding the overall financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and requested the Secretary-General to submit proposals in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013 to ensure that the Office had sufficient resources to carry out its mandate,

Concerned about the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and aware of the urgent need to address these issues in a pragmatic, result-oriented, efficient and cooperative manner,

1. *Takes note* of the work and the report on the work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in accordance with Commission resolution 52/13 of 20 March 2009;[49]

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the co-chairs of the working group for their work and to the Secretariat for its assistance in facilitating the work of the working group, including by providing, inter alia, updates on the financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and briefings and presentations on thematic and regional programmes to the working group, as well as on evaluation and oversight issues, and requests the Secretariat to continue providing such necessary assistance, bearing in mind the limited resources available to the Secretariat;

3. *Welcomes* the established practice of having a clear schedule of meetings and programme of work for the working group, as well as other measures taken with a view to improving the functioning and efficiency of the working group, and requests that a draft agenda for each meeting of the working group be distributed a reasonable amount of time before the meeting, accompanied by all the relevant documents for such meetings;

[49] E/CN.7/2011/9-E/CN.15/2011/9.

Medium-term strategy for the period 2012-2015

4. *Requests* the Secretariat and the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to develop, as follow-up to the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,[50] an updated strategy for the period 2012-2015, to present such a strategy to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its reconvened fifty-fourth session for its consideration and to share this strategy with the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its reconvened twentieth session, in the second half of 2011;

5. *Urges* the Secretariat to continue to ensure that the updated strategy, as approved by Member States and as reflected in the strategic frameworks covering the bienniums 2012-2013 and 2014-2015, guides the formulation of clearly defined objectives, improved benchmarks and performance indicators measuring both qualitatively and quantitatively the impact of the work of the Office, in full compliance with relevant resolutions of the General Assembly on result-based budgeting;

Evaluation and oversight

6. *Recalls* that in its resolution 52/14 of 2 December 2009, it decided that the consolidated budget for the biennium 2010-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime should contain adequate provisions for the establishment of a sustainable, effective and operationally independent evaluation unit, welcomes the appointment of the head of the Independent Evaluation Unit, urges the Secretariat to swiftly implement Commission resolution 52/14, in order to ensure that the Independent Evaluation Unit becomes fully staffed and operational without further delay, and invites the Unit to focus its evaluations on implementation, performance and impact of thematic and regional programmes and to continue consultations with the working group on this matter;

7. *Requests* the Secretariat to promote a culture of evaluation throughout the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to mainstream the use of relevant monitoring and evaluation tools in programme planning and implementation, to provide adequate training, as appropriate and within available resources, to staff at the headquarters of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and its field offices, and to report to the Commission at its reconvened fifty-fourth session on measures planned and taken in this regard;

8. *Also requests* the Secretariat to make the reports of the Independent Evaluation Unit, including its annual report, available to all Member States well in advance of the part of the sessions of the Commission held in the first half of the year, in order to increase all Member States' awareness of the Independent Evaluation Unit's activities and findings and to promote transparency;

9. *Takes note* of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Review of management and administration in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime",[51] and requests the working group, within its mandate, to thoroughly

[50] Economic and Social Council resolution 2007/12, annex.

[51] JIU/REP/2010/10.

consider the observations and recommendations made in that report, with a view to presenting recommendations for appropriate follow-up to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs for its consideration at its reconvened fifty-fourth session and to share such recommendations with the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its reconvened twentieth session, in the second half of 2011;

10. *Requests* the working group to explore the possibility of creating, if possible by the end of 2011, an internal system to monitor the implementation of recommendations made by relevant oversight bodies, including the Office of Internal Oversight Services, the Joint Inspection Unit, the Board of Auditors and the Independent Evaluation Unit, and to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its reconvened fifty-fourth session;

Supporting the integrated programme approach

11. *Welcomes with appreciation* the progress made in developing and implementing, within the mandate of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and in continual consultation with Member States, an integrated programme approach, comprising thematic and regional programmes for the delivery of the normative and technical assistance mandates of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue presenting such thematic and regional programmes to the working group, to continue giving high priority and support to the implementation of the integrated programme approach through the promotion of the regional and thematic programmes, to report on progress made in such implementation to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its reconvened fifty-fourth session and to share that report with the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its reconvened twentieth session, in the second half of 2011;

Measures to improve the funding situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

12. *Urges* all Member States to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime by widening its donor base and increasing voluntary contributions, in particular general-purpose contributions, so as to enable the Office to continue, expand, improve and strengthen its operational and technical cooperation activities, within its mandates, and recalls General Assembly resolution 65/233 of 21 December 2010, in which the Assembly recommended that a sufficient share of the regular budget of the United Nations continue to be allocated to the Office to enable it to carry out its mandates in a consistent and stable manner;

13. *Requests* the Secretariat to continue to improve its result-based and outcome-oriented reporting on programme implementation, in order to enhance transparency and the Member States' confidence in and political ownership of the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in an effort to reduce the earmarking of contributions;

14. *Encourages* Member States that are in a position to do so to commit a share of their contributions to general-purpose funding, in order to maintain a sustainable balance between general-purpose funds and special-purpose funds;

15. *Invites* Member States to consider applying "soft" earmarking in support of the regional and thematic programmes, in order to introduce flexibility into a funding system that continues to be driven mostly by earmarked contributions;

16. *Welcomes* the recent trend whereby Member States have committed themselves to making, on a voluntary basis, biennial or multi-year indicative financial pledges for general-purpose and special-purpose funding, and encourages all Member States that are in a position to commit to such biennial or multi-year pledging to consider following that emerging practice, preferably in alignment with the biennial budget cycle of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in order to enhance the predictability and stability of funding for the Office;

17. *Requests* the Secretariat, in an effort to address the financial challenges of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, especially in the light of decreasing general-purpose contributions, to ensure that the programme support charge is no less than the current recommended standard charge of 13 per cent, giving due consideration to the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement between the European Community, represented by the Commission of the European Communities, and the United Nations;

18. *Also requests* the Secretariat to employ transparent and uniform criteria in applying the programme support charge, to continue consultations with the working group on this matter and to report to the Commission at its reconvened fifty-fourth session;

19. *Urges* the Secretariat to formulate, in close consultation with the working group, a fund-raising strategy to broaden the donor base, and encourages Member States to contribute to general-purpose funding, as well as special-purpose funding;

20. *Encourages* host countries to explore ways to continue to provide adequate support to the field offices of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and invites the working group to further discuss ways to encourage host countries to make voluntary contributions to regular operating costs of country and programme offices, with a view to improving the financial sustainability of the field office network of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and to report to the Commission, at its reconvened fifty-fourth session, on this matter;

Improving the governing role and functioning of the Commission

21. *Recommends*, with a view to improving the governing role and functioning of the Commission and the effective and adequate implementation of decisions adopted by the Commission, the following:

(a) The Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice should hold joint reconvened sessions limited to agenda items included in the operational segment of the agendas of both Commissions, with a view to providing integrated policy directives to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on administrative, budgetary and strategic management issues, and, in this context, the practice of holding back-to-back but separate reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice should be continued, in order to deal with agenda items included in the normative segment of the agenda of each Commission;

(b) The working group should examine modalities for ensuring that guidance to the Office is provided in an integrated way;

(c) Member States are encouraged to present and discuss draft resolutions well in advance of the part of the sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs held in the first half of the year so that the Commission will be able to make informed decisions; such preliminary discussions shall not in any way be construed as precluding or substituting the mandate of the Commission;

(d) Each working document formally submitted to the Commission should include a summary, as well as a clear identification of any action required;

(e) Any recommendations of the working group should be made available to all Member States well in advance of the part of the sessions of the Commission held in the first half of the year, and should be considered by the Commission;

(f) A short and concise report on the implementation of resolutions should be submitted by the Secretariat to the Commission at the part of its sessions held in the first half of the year, for its consideration, through the working group, as appropriate.

Resolution 54/11

Improving the participatory role of civil society in addressing the world drug problem

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[52] in which Member States welcomed the important role played by civil society, in particular non-governmental organizations, in addressing the world drug problem, and noted that representatives of affected populations and civil society entities, where appropriate, should be enabled to play a participatory role in the formulation and implementation of drug demand and supply reduction policy,

Recognizing that the responsibility for addressing the world drug problem rests with Member States, while civil society has an important participatory role in addressing the multidimensional aspects of this problem,

Acknowledging that civil society in all its manifestations, undertakes numerous activities that make a substantial contribution to addressing the world drug problem, including in some countries by highlighting issues related to community-based prevention, access to internationally controlled substances for medical purposes, law enforcement, treatment at the local level, health-care, recovery and social services and protection of vulnerable populations,

Recalling its resolution 49/2 of 17 March 2006, in which it acknowledged with satisfaction the contribution made by civil society, including non-governmental organizations, in curbing drug abuse, in particular with regard to the reduction of demand,

[52] A/64/92-E/2009/98, sect. II.A.

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996, in which the Council called upon the governing bodies of the relevant organizations, bodies and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to examine the principles and practices relating to their consultations with non-governmental organizations and to take action, as appropriate, to promote coherence in the light of the provisions of that resolution,

1. *Encourages* Member States to ensure that civil society plays a participatory role, where appropriate, through consultation, in the development and implementation of drug control programmes and policies, in particular with regard to aspects of demand reduction;

2. *Also encourages* Member States to cultivate an environment that promotes innovation and to take into account promising approaches taken by civil society to assist Governments in their efforts to address the world drug problem, provided that such approaches are in conformity with the international drug control conventions, are based on scientific evidence, are in accordance with relevant human rights obligations and are carried out with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Member States, including the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States;

3. *Further encourages* Member States to provide to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in the context of the fifty-fifth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, their experiences in working with civil society in United Nations forums and to provide suggestions, consistent with the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31 and the three international drug control conventions, with a view to improving the participatory role of civil society in addressing the world drug problem, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to make that information, including suggestions, available to Member States, upon their request.

Resolution 54/12

Revitalization of the principle of common and shared responsibility in countering the world drug problem

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[53] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[54] the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988[55] and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[56]

[53] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.
[54] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[55] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.
[56] Ibid., vol. 2225, No. 39574.

Taking into account General Assembly resolution S-20/2 of 10 June 1998, adopted at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, and the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[57]

Recalling that in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action, Member States stressed the need to strengthen and intensify joint efforts at the national, regional and international levels to tackle the world drug problem[58] in a more comprehensive manner, in accordance with the principle of common and shared responsibility, including by means of enhanced and better-coordinated technical and financial assistance,

Recalling also its resolution 53/8 of 12 March 2010, on strengthening international cooperation in countering the world drug problem focusing on drug trafficking and related offences, in which the Commission reaffirmed that addressing the world drug problem remained a common and shared responsibility,

Taking into account that the principle of common and shared responsibility is one of the pillars on which the international drug control system is built and that the only way to achieve progress in countering the world drug problem is to strengthen joint and concerted action by Governments,

Bearing in mind that strategies to reduce illicit drug supply and demand and to counter drug trafficking are fundamental and interdependent components of the global approach to countering all aspects of the world drug problem,

Reaffirming the commitments made by Member States aimed at promoting regional, interregional and international cooperation to counter the world drug problem in all its aspects,

Recognizing that the global nature of the fight against the world drug problem requires that national efforts be supplemented by technical and financial resources from the international community,

Aware that the world drug problem undermines economies, rule of law, political stability and democratic institutions, as well as being a threat to the security of the States affected,

Recognizing that international cooperation has been instrumental in reducing illicit drug supply and demand and drug trafficking at the national level,

Recognizing also that any weakening of international cooperation in the fight against the world drug problem could affect the sustainability of the results achieved at the national level in reducing illicit drug supply and demand and drug trafficking,

Welcoming the efforts of countries that have worked over decades to counter the world drug problem and have acquired knowledge, experience and institutional capacities that they may share with other countries,

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[57] A/64/92-E/2009/98, sect. II.A.

[58] The illicit cultivation of drug crops, the illicit production, manufacture, sale, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including amphetamine-type stimulants, the diversion of precursors and related criminal activities.

1. *Reaffirms* its unwavering commitment to ensuring that all aspects of demand reduction, supply reduction and international cooperation are addressed in full conformity with international law, especially the Charter of the United Nations and the three international drug control conventions;

2. *Calls upon* the international community to engage in effective cooperation and practical action aimed at addressing the world drug problem on the basis of the principle of common and shared responsibility;

3. *Confirms* that the world drug problem requires an integrated, multidisciplinary and balanced approach under which the strategies of supply reduction and demand reduction are mutually reinforcing;

4. *Reaffirms* that Member States should strengthen their mechanisms for cooperation and coordination in order to achieve results in countering the world drug problem more effectively;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue facilitating the exchange of experiences and good practices among Member States with respect to strategies to reduce illicit drug supply and demand and drug trafficking and with respect to the necessary international cooperation to promote technical assistance projects aimed at addressing the world drug problem effectively;

6. *Encourages* Member States and relevant international and regional organizations, and invites financial institutions, to increase assistance to States to counter the world drug problem;

7. *Invites* Member States to continue to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, preferably through the annual report questionnaire, with information on their cooperation activities to address the world drug problem, with a view to identifying priority areas in which such cooperation may be strengthened;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to submit to the Commission, at its fifty-sixth session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

Resolution 54/13

Achieving zero new infections of HIV among injecting and other drug users

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reiterating the commitments made in the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961[59] and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[60] and noting in particular the preamble, which declares the concern of States parties for the health and welfare of mankind,

[59] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.
[60] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

Reiterating also the commitments made in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[61] and the Millennium Development Goals,[62] in particular goal 6, on halting and beginning to reverse the spread of HIV by 2015,

Reiterating further the commitments made by Member States in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[63] as well as those contained in General Assembly resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009, in particular paragraph 4 of that resolution,

Recalling the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS[64] and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS,[65] in which Member States committed themselves to pursuing all necessary efforts towards achieving the goal of universal access to comprehensive prevention programmes, treatment, care and support for people with HIV by 2010,

Reaffirming the central importance of promoting the involvement of people living with or affected by HIV and drug use in shaping responses to the HIV/AIDS epidemic, as well as working with civil society, a key partner in the global response to HIV/AIDS, including the response to the spread of HIV/AIDS through drug injection,

Recalling its resolution 51/14 of 14 March 2008, on promoting coordination and alignment of decisions between the Commission and the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS,

Recalling also its resolution 53/9 of 12 March 2010, on achieving universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support for drug users and people living with or affected by HIV,

Affirming that close cooperation at the national level among experts from the criminal justice, health, social and drug control sectors is a critical element of devising effective responses to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support among drug users,

Noting that, in December 2010, the governing body of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, the Programme Coordinating Board, adopted a new strategy to advance global progress in achieving universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services and to halt and reverse the spread of HIV, and in this regard noting also that the Joint Programme brings together the special expertise, resources and networks of various agencies in order to overcome the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and that, in its role as a co-sponsor, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is the convening agency for addressing HIV prevention, treatment, care and support among drug users and in prison settings,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 65/180 of 10 December 2010, in which the Assembly decided to convene a high-level meeting from 8 to 10 June 2011 to undertake a comprehensive review of the progress achieved in realizing

[61] General Assembly resolution 55/2.
[62] A/56/326, annex.
[63] A/64/92-E/2009/98, sect. II.A.
[64] General Assembly resolution S-26/2, annex.
[65] General Assembly resolution 60/262, annex.

the 2001 Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and the 2006 Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS, as well as to promote the continued engagement of leaders in a comprehensive global response to HIV/AIDS,

Concerned that the coverage of HIV prevention services for injecting drug users, provided in accordance with the international drug control treaties, is far from adequate in many countries with a high prevalence of injecting drug use,

1. *Notes* the provisions of the 2011-2015 Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS strategy "Getting to zero", which promotes the objectives of achieving zero new infections, zero AIDS-related deaths and zero stigma and discrimination, related to the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as a co-sponsor of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS;

2. *Urges* Member States, in order to ensure continued political commitment to combating HIV/AIDS as one of the adverse consequences of drug abuse, to participate at the highest level in the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS to be held in June 2011;

3. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its existing mandates and resources, to continue its focused efforts to scale up evidence-based interventions to prevent HIV infection among people who use drugs, in particular injecting drug users, in full compliance with the international drug control conventions and in accordance with national legislation, taking into account all relevant General Assembly resolutions and, when applicable, the *WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS Technical Guide for Countries to Set Targets for Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care for Injecting Drug Users*;[66]

4. *Recognizes* that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime plays a unique and supporting role in the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and, in this regard, requests the Office, within its existing mandates and resources, to continue providing advice and guidance, including on effective measures targeting the populations most at risk, such as injecting drug users, including measures to reduce stigmatization and discrimination.

Resolution 54/14

Measures to support African States in their efforts to combat the world drug problem

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the commitments made in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem[67] to overcome the world drug problem through national and international strategies,

[66] *WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS Technical Guide for Countries to Set Targets for Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care for Injecting Drug Users* (World Health Organization, Geneva, 2009).

[67] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

Recalling also the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[68] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[69] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[70]

Acknowledging the commitment made at the fourth session of the African Union Conference of Ministers for Drug Control and Crime Prevention, held in Addis Ababa from 28 September to 2 October 2010, to fight the illicit cultivation and abuse of cannabis, actively address the control of precursor chemicals and develop adequate monitoring and regulatory systems for ensuring the availability of drugs for medical purposes while curbing the availability of drugs on unregulated markets,

Taking note with appreciation of the revised African Union Plan of Action on Drug Control and Crime Prevention (2007-2012) and the mechanism for its implementation, follow-up and evaluation,

Welcoming the efforts and progress made by African countries in the fight against the world drug problem, including in concluding the memorandum of understanding between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Commission of the African Union, in which the two organizations agreed to work towards enhancing the complementarities of their activities, as well as linking the efforts of the Office and the African Union,

Reaffirming the importance of programmes and strategies of African countries to fight the world drug problem as a contribution to regional and international efforts,

Recalling its resolution 45/8 of 15 March 2002, in which it noted that cannabis was by far the most widely and most frequently abused of the drugs listed in the international drug control treaties,

Recalling its resolution 51/18 of 14 March 2008, in which it invited Member States and relevant international organizations to intensify their efforts in support of those West African States most affected by the problem of drug trafficking,

Recalling its resolution 52/3 of 20 March 2009, in which the Commission stressed the magnitude and complexity of new trends in smuggling illicit drugs through the region and noted the challenges faced by African States along new international drug trafficking routes,

Recalling also its resolution 53/8 of 12 March 2010, in which the Commission recognized the importance of strengthening international, transregional and regional cooperation to counter the world drug problem and other criminal activities related to drugs,

Welcoming the work carried out by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other partners in countering drug trafficking and organized crime, in particular in the area of capacity-building and assisting Member States,

[68] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.
[69] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[70] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

Mindful of the need for ownership by African Member States in the development and implementation of programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in their subregions, in close cooperation with other partners, to ensure the long-term sustainability of those activities,

Mindful also of the importance of the work of the regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, as subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Welcoming the outcomes of the Twentieth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, in particular the recommendation on the facilitation of the implementation of programmes for demand and supply reduction in the region,

Deeply concerned by the lack of adequate resources to address the world drug problem,

Reaffirming that addressing the world drug problem remains a common and shared responsibility,

1. *Acknowledges* that international cooperation must be effective, and urges Member States to ensure that their supply and demand reduction policies are integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing and balanced;

2. *Encourages* the ongoing efforts of Member States in addressing the world drug problem, including by fighting drug trafficking and drug abuse and by preventing the diversion of precursor chemicals, and in continuing to ensure the availability of controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes, while preventing their diversion and abuse;

3. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen cooperation in the areas of exchange of information and mutual legal assistance;

4. *Invites* Member States in close consultation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, donors and other relevant international organizations:

(a) To mobilize resources to enhance the effective implementation of regional programmes, including the revised African Union Plan of Action on Drug Control and Crime Prevention (2007-2012) and regional programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as well as national strategies of African countries, in order to support African States in their efforts to combat the world drug problem, with particular emphasis on the areas of laboratories, the judiciary, drafting of legislation, law enforcement, data collection systems and services involved in prevention, treatment and rehabilitation;

(b) To assist African States in addressing health problems and raising awareness of the dangers associated with the abuse of all drugs, including cannabis, which, according to the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2010,[71] continues to be the drug most widely trafficked and abused throughout Africa;

[71] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2010* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.11.XI.7).

5. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to support the African Union in the implementation of the revised African Union Plan of Action on Drug Control and Crime Prevention (2007-2012);

6. *Calls upon* the Governments of the region to take effective measures to continue raising awareness among the population, in particular among youth, of the dangers of drug abuse;

7. *Urges* African national authorities to strengthen their legal systems, administrative procedures, training and technical support to exercise effective control over illicit drugs and the precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs;

8. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission, at its fifty-fifth session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

Resolution 54/15

Promotion of international cooperation to assist the States most affected by the transit of drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Aware that, in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[72] Member States recognized that transit States were faced with multifaceted challenges resulting from illicit drugs being trafficked through their territory, and reaffirmed their willingness to cooperate with those States and to assist them in progressively enhancing their capacity to counter the world drug problem,

Recalling its resolutions 51/7 of 14 March 2008, on assistance to States affected by the transit of illicit drugs, and 52/2 of 20 March 2009, on strengthening the law enforcement capacity of the main transit States neighbouring Afghanistan, based on the principle of shared responsibility,

Fully aware that addressing the world drug problem remains a common and shared responsibility that requires effective and increased international cooperation and demands an integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing and balanced approach to supply and demand reduction strategies,

Noting that, in its resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009, the General Assembly undertook to promote bilateral, regional and international cooperation, including through intelligence-sharing and cross-border cooperation, aimed at countering the world drug problem more effectively,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 53/115 of 9 December 1998, in which the Assembly urged Governments, the relevant United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other international organizations to assist and support,

[72] A/64/92-E/2009/98, sect. II.A.

upon request, transit States, in particular developing countries in need of such assistance and support, aiming at enhancing their capacity to fight illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recalling also that the General Assembly, in its resolution 56/124 of 19 December 2001, recognized the desirability of providing support to the States that were most affected by the transit of drugs and were willing to implement plans to eliminate such transit,

Bearing in mind that, in its resolution 57/174 of 18 December 2002, the General Assembly recognized the need to provide support to the States that were most affected by the transit of drugs, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/21 of 24 July 2002,

Recognizing that, in its resolution 65/233 of 21 December 2010, the General Assembly urged Member States to intensify their cooperation with and the assistance provided to transit States affected by illicit drug trafficking, directly or through the competent international and regional organizations, in accordance with article 10 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988[73] and on the basis of the principle of shared responsibility,

1. *Notes with concern* that challenges remain for law enforcement authorities in the control of trafficking in and smuggling of drugs in the States most affected by the transit of drugs, and expresses its appreciation for the efforts of those States in fulfilling more effectively their commitment to prevent such substances from reaching end markets and from being diverted to domestic distribution;

2. *Notes* that the efforts made by the States most affected by the transit of drugs need to be supplemented by international cooperation on the basis of the principle of common and shared responsibility;

3. *Recognizes* that it has become necessary to support the States most affected by the transit of drugs in their efforts to strengthen efficient control systems, including border control, in order to prevent inbound and outbound illicit trafficking in drugs, as supplementary measures to the efforts required from the States most affected by the illicit production and manufacture of drugs;

4. *Requests* the international community, in particular countries of destination, to provide, based on the principle of shared responsibility, urgent and sufficient technical assistance and support to the most affected transit States in order to promote the capacities of such States to counter the flow of illicit drugs;

5. *Requests* financial institutions and relevant international organizations, as well as all countries concerned, to provide the necessary technical and financial assistance, inter alia, relevant technical equipment and facilities, to assist the States most affected by the transit of drugs by promoting human resource capacity available in those States, thus supporting such States in combating drug trafficking more effectively;

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[73] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, when developing relevant regional and thematic programmes, including initiatives and national activities related to such programmes, to consider the needs of and consult with the States most affected by the transit of drugs, including through specific programme activities that meet their needs for technical and financial assistance;

7. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in providing assistance to such States, to adopt a comprehensive approach, where appropriate, that takes into consideration possible links between trafficking in drugs and the increase in drug abuse in transit States and their needs regarding the reduction and prevention of illicit drug demand, including the treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration of drug-dependent persons;

8. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission, at its fifty-sixth session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

Chapter II

Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and strengthening the drug programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body, including administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions

4. At its 2nd meeting, on 22 March, the Commission considered agenda item 3, which read as follows:

> "Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and strengthening the drug programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body, including administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions:
>
> "(a) Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and policy directives;
>
> "(b) Role of the Commission as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;
>
> "(i) Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;
>
> "(ii) Administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions."

5. For its consideration of item 3, the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Executive Director on activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2011/3-E/CN.15/2011/3);

(b) Report of the Executive Director on support for the development and implementation of the regional programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2011/6-E/CN.15/2011/6);

(c) Note by the Secretariat on the work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2011/9-E/CN.15/2011/9);

(d) Report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the consolidated budget for the biennium 2010-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2011/11-E/CN.15/2011/11);

(e) Report on the reconvened fifty-third session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/2010/28/Add.1);

(f) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Review of management and administration in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime" (JIU/REP/2010/10).

6. Also at the 2nd meeting, the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Director for Management of UNODC and a representative of the Joint Inspection Unit made introductory statements.

7. Statements were made by the representatives of Thailand (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), Colombia (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), India, the United States of America, Canada and China. Statements were also made by the observers for Norway, Indonesia, Sweden, Japan and the Republic of Korea. The observer for the Sovereign Military Order of Malta also made a statement.

A. Deliberations

8. A number of speakers considered the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to be a useful forum for discussion and consultation among Member States and with the Secretariat and expressed appreciation for its work in terms of programme endorsement and review.

9. Several speakers called for measures to address the funding situation of the Office, including an increased share of general purpose funds to support its core and normative functions, additional extrabudgetary contributions and "soft" earmarking, a broadened donor base and increased cooperation with the private sector.

10. Several speakers welcomed the re-establishment of the Independent Evaluation Unit of the Office and underlined the importance of its operational independence.

11. A number of speakers called for an updated medium-term strategy of the Office for the period 2012-2015.

12. A number of speakers stressed the need for results-based reporting and management.

13. Several speakers welcomed the move by the Office away from a project-based approach to an integrated programme-based approach and expressed support for the development and implementation of regional and thematic programmes. Several speakers highlighted the importance of adequate, predictable and sustainable funding to ensure the implementation of the thematic and regional programmes. Some speakers stated that the move to an integrated programme approach could help to improve the funding situation of the Office.

14. Some speakers recognized that the integrated programme approach had strengthened national and regional ownership, which would promote sustainability.

15. Several speakers also referred to the need to ensure a human rights-based and gender-sensitive approach throughout the programming process and encouraged the Office to work closely with other agencies in developing and implementing programmes. They also highlighted the importance of delivering as one United Nations at the country level.

16. Some speakers called for gender balance and equitable geographical representation among staff members of the Office.

B. Action taken by the Commission

17. At its 2nd meeting, on 22 March 2011, the Commission adopted the draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the budget for the biennium 2010-2011 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme" (E/CN.7/2011/11-E/CN.15/2011/11, annex III). (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 54/1.)

18. At its 9th meeting, on 25 March 2011, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a draft decision (E/CN.7/2011/L.16) introduced by Sweden and the United States and submitted on the recommendation of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. B, draft decision II.)

19. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a draft resolution (E/CN.7/2011/L.17) sponsored by Algeria, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, Guatemala, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 54/10.) Prior to the adoption of the draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement on the financial implications of such adoption. (For the text, see E/CN.7/2011/CRP.5, available on the UNODC website.) Following adoption of the resolution, the representative of the Netherlands made a statement with reference to the draft decision contained in document E/CN.7/2011/L.16 and the draft resolution contained in document E/CN.7/2011/L.17, stressing her Government's support for ongoing efforts to improve the governance and financial situation of UNODC and the extension of the mandate of the working group. She stated that, in her Government's view, while the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime was mandated to make recommendations, it was not mandated to propose draft resolutions. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland also made a statement in which he noted that his Government interpreted the concept of "sufficient share of the regular budget of the United Nations" contained in paragraph 12 of the resolution as consistent with the need for further streamlining and rationalization within the Secretariat and other United Nations entities. The two representatives expressed the view that there had been insufficient opportunity for the Commission to further discuss the decision and the resolution, contrary to what was expressly stated in paragraph 8 of document E/CN.7/2011/9-E/CN.15/2011/9.

20. At the same meeting, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a draft resolution (E/CN.7/2011/L.14), as revised, sponsored by France, Indonesia (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Israel, Italy, Mexico, Poland, Spain, Sweden and the United States. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution.)

Chapter III

Round-table discussions

21. On 21 March, the Commission considered over the course of two meetings agenda item 5, "Round-table discussions", comprising the following topics:

(a) Regional and international cooperation in combating the world drug problem and its connection with organized crime;

(b) Revitalization of the principle of common and shared responsibility as the centrepiece of international cooperation to confront the challenges posed by the world drug problem, in a manner consistent with the relevant United Nations conventions and declarations;

(c) Addressing key public health and safety issues such as addictive behaviours by youth and drugged driving.

22. The Commission had before it a note by the Secretariat on the organization of the round-table discussions at the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth sessions (E/CN.7/2011/8).

Round table on regional and international cooperation in combating the world drug problem and its connection with organized crime

23. The round table on regional and international cooperation in combating the world drug problem and its connection with organized crime was chaired by Mahmoud Hassan Elamin (Sudan).

24. At the round table, it was reiterated that the international drug control conventions, together with the international legal instruments addressing transnational organized crime, provided the legislative framework to support international cooperation and coordination in combating drug trafficking, as well as direction to international efforts in the area of supply and demand reduction. In that regard, the international community had made a commitment to the shared goal by adopting the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem.[74]

25. There was a need for a balanced and holistic approach in combating the world drug problem through national, regional and multilateral efforts. Drug trafficking had to be seen in the broader context of organized crime and had a negative impact on peace, development and security. Closer professional liaison between authorities, support through bilateral training and professional capacity-building and a common agreement on the need for coordinated international strategies were seen as examples of positive cooperation.

26. Proactive law enforcement strategies and operational responses were putting pressure on traffickers and organized criminal networks to limit their expansion and their profits from illicit drug trafficking. In order to make those efforts more effective, greater cooperation, responsiveness and flexibility among States in support of mutual legal assistance and judicial cooperation were needed.

[74] A/64/92-E/2009/98, sect. II.A.

27. Proposals for action included joint regional and international initiatives such as the investigation of offenders, the undertaking of controlled deliveries, the exchange of information and the sharing of specialist expertise in areas such as combating money-laundering, asset seizure and civil forfeiture.

28. The importance of maintaining the right balance in the delivery of demand reduction and treatment programmes complemented and supported by law enforcement initiatives was highlighted.

Round table on revitalization of the principle of common and shared responsibility as the centrepiece of international cooperation to confront the challenges posed by the world drug problem, in a manner consistent with the relevant United Nations conventions and declarations

29. The round table on revitalization of the principle of common and shared responsibility as the centrepiece of international cooperation to confront the challenges posed by the world drug problem, in a manner consistent with the relevant United Nations conventions and declarations, was chaired by Rómulo Pizarro (Peru), Executive President of the National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs (DEVIDA).

30. Action against the world drug problem remained a common and shared responsibility that required effective and increased international cooperation. It demanded an integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing and balanced approach to supply and demand reduction.

31. Increasing illicit drug production and trafficking posed global challenges that needed to be tackled at the national, regional and international levels, in accordance with the principle of common and shared responsibility, including by means of enhanced and better coordinated technical and financial assistance.

32. Drug trafficking was an evolving phenomenon, as demonstrated by changes in the use of precursors, new drug trafficking routes and methods, including by mail and via the Internet, the manufacture of new types of drugs and new areas of cultivation.

33. There should be a greater commitment by consumer countries to supporting the efforts of producer countries in terms of technical assistance, legislative development and capacity-building.

34. It was important to strengthen the exchange of information at the bilateral, regional and international levels and strengthen joint operations and coordination among States.

35. Some countries had made progress in combating the world drug problem, to a large extent through international cooperation. For progress to be sustainable, international cooperation needed to be maintained and the trend of declining aid flows reversed. A weakening of international cooperation could affect the sustainability of national achievements. It was suggested that a report on international aid flows could assist in identifying areas where cooperation could be strengthened.

36. It was important to share experiences and good practices so as to embody the principle of shared responsibility. Reference was made to South-South cooperation

in reducing the supply of and demand for drugs that had taken into account regional aspects common to the countries involved.

37. In some subregions in Asia, results in reducing supply had not been comparable to results achieved in other subregions, and it was necessary to strengthen the commitment of destination countries to increasing aid flows.

38. The links between drug trafficking, money-laundering and arms trafficking must be recognized and addressed. Drug trafficking was also linked to high levels of violence and corruption.

39. The principle of shared responsibility should be applied fairly and equitably. The responsibilities of each country in terms of drug production and consumption, weapons and corruption should be critically assessed.

40. The distinction between producer, consumer and transit countries was no longer valid. Under the principle of common and shared responsibility, all countries must take responsibility at all stages of the illicit drug chain.

41. Shared responsibility meant sharing tools for prevention and control, combating money-laundering and providing treatment and care, as well as well-functioning penal systems. Shared responsibility meant not finger-pointing but, rather, increased cooperation.

Round table on addressing key public health and safety issues such as addictive behaviours by youth and drugged driving

42. The round table on addressing key public health and safety issues such as addictive behaviours by youth and drugged driving was chaired by Alberto Groff (Switzerland).

43. Drugged driving was increasingly becoming a public safety and public health issue.

44. Data on the issue were patchy, and more needed to be done by Member States and the international community to collect reliable information on the extent, trends and patterns of that phenomenon, to develop standard and low-cost screening tools and to disseminate good practices on appropriate methodologies.

45. Addressing addictive behaviour, especially drugged driving, required concerted action, including prevention and raising awareness of the risks of drug use.

46. Drugged driving among young people was only part of a broader phenomenon transcending national boundaries, by which patterns of use were changing towards polysubstance use and consumption in public spaces.

47. Addressing such behaviour required a holistic response targeting personal vulnerabilities, starting at as young an age as possible and in a range of settings (schools, the community, families and entertainment venues), linking to the early identification of drug use and brief intervention, as well as drug dependence treatment and care when needed. A multisectoral, community-based approach was needed.

48. The development of appropriate legislation and enforcement with regard to the issue of drugged driving was an issue in many countries. Only limited research and

experience existed with regard to the appropriate limits and standards with respect to impairment. That should be done in full respect of personal integrity.

49. The further exchange of experiences with regard to that and other issues would be welcome. Reference was made to initiatives in Europe and North America that might provide a good opportunity for such exchange. It was noted that research protocols had been developed by some States and that those could be further examined.

50. Enforcement should always be part of a broader policy including strong links to prevention and treatment, especially campaigns to raise awareness and understanding among the target population, in particular more focused work targeting youth. Law enforcement staff should be supported through increased training.

Chapter IV

Implementation of the international drug control treaties

51. At its 3rd and 4th meetings, on 22 and 23 March, the Commission considered agenda item 4, which read as follows:

"Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

"(a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

"(b) International Narcotics Control Board;

"(c) International cooperation to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion;

"(d) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties."

52. For its consideration of item 4, the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2010 (E/INCB/2010/1);

(b) Report of the International Narcotics Control Board on the Availability of Internationally Controlled Drugs: Ensuring Adequate Access for Medical and Scientific Purposes (E/INCB/2010/1/Supp.1);

(c) Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2010 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (E/INCB/2010/4).

53. Introductory statements were made by the President of the International Narcotics Control Board (under item 4 (b) and (c)), a representative of the Secretariat (under item 4 (c)) and the observer for the World Health Organization (WHO) (under item 4 (c)). Statements were made by the representatives of Colombia (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States) and the observer for Hungary (on behalf of the European Union and Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, Norway, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine). Statements were also made by the representatives of China, India, Cameroon, Switzerland, Thailand, El Salvador, the Sudan, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Morocco, Belgium, Australia, the United Kingdom, Chile, the United States, Peru and the Russian Federation.

54. Statements were also made by the observers for Japan, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Croatia, the Philippines and Indonesia, as well as by the observers for WHO and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

A. Deliberations

1. Changes in the scope of control of substances

55. Some speakers noted the emerging abuse of non-controlled substances in many regions. Particular concern was noted with regard to the abuse of ketamine, which had been placed under national control in a number of countries, and some speakers called for ketamine to be placed under international control as soon as possible.

2. International Narcotics Control Board

56. Many speakers expressed appreciation for the report of the International Narcotics Control Board, which served as an up-to-date source of information for Governments. Two speakers expressed concern regarding the presentation of inaccurate information in the report and called on the Board to ensure that its annual report took into consideration information primarily provided by Governments and to maintain a dialogue with Governments.

57. The importance of adherence to the international drug control conventions was highlighted by many speakers. Reiterating that the primary goal of the treaties was to safeguard health, some speakers stated that more attention should be paid to drug demand reduction.

58. Several speakers underlined the importance of shared responsibility in implementing the international drug control conventions, highlighting the necessity of harmonizing and coordinating strategies and policies. The need for technical cooperation and technical assistance in developing countries and the importance of sharing information, especially on recently detected substances, were also highlighted.

59. Many speakers referred to the thematic chapter of the Board's report, on drug-related corruption, noting the extent and severity of the problem and the risk posed by corruption to international drug control. Concrete action by the international community, in cooperation with civil society, was required to address drug-related corruption.

60. A number of speakers recognized the role of the Board as a global focal point for the facilitation of precursor control initiatives. Several speakers noted the need for wider use of the Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online) system, particularly in Africa, and for timely responses to suspicious transactions.

61. The work of the Board in providing countries with timely information on imports and exports of internationally controlled substances was recognized as playing a key role in preventing diversion.

62. A number of speakers made presentations on national and regional action to address the issue of synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists and "designer drugs".

3. International cooperation to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion

63. Many speakers expressed the view that the goals of ensuring the availability of drugs for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion were not

mutually exclusive. Some speakers urged vigilance to ensure that efforts to improve availability did not cause an undue relaxation of drug control policies.

64. Many speakers noted with grave concern the findings of the Board's report that 80 per cent of the world's population had limited or no access to opioid analgesics for the treatment of pain and that approximately 90 per cent of the global consumption of opioid analgesics took place in developed countries.

65. Many speakers drew attention to the barriers to improved availability of internationally controlled drugs and called on the International Narcotics Control Board, UNODC and WHO to improve the availability of internationally controlled drugs for medical purposes, for example through capacity-building, the Access to Controlled Medications Programme or the development of updated model laws. The importance of the economic accessibility of internationally controlled medicines was emphasized by some speakers.

66. Some speakers noted that national capacity to assess the estimates for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and to report to the International Narcotics Control Board was limited and invited the Board to assist Governments in fulfilling their reporting obligations, particularly by building the capacity of competent national authorities.

4. Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties

67. Some delegations expressed concern that the WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence had not been convened to assess substances for possible scheduling under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961[75] and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[76] and, noting the role of the Expert Committee within the drug control system, called for the resumption of its activities as soon as possible.

B. Action taken by the Commission

68. At its 9th meeting, on 25 March 2011, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2011/L.3/Rev.1) sponsored by Albania, Canada, Chile, Croatia, El Salvador, Hungary (on behalf of the European Union), Iceland, Kenya, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland, Ukraine, Uruguay, Zambia and Zimbabwe. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 54/3.)

69. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2011/L.9/Rev.1) sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Hungary (on behalf of the European Union), Indonesia, Israel, Kenya, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, the Sudan, the United States, Uruguay, Thailand, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zambia and Zimbabwe. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 54/6.) Prior to the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement on the financial

[75] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.
[76] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

implications of such adoption. (For the text, see E/CN.7/2011/CRP.5, available on the UNODC website.)

70. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2011/L.5/Rev.1) sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Hungary (on behalf of the European Union), Japan, Kenya, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, the Russian Federation, Suriname, Thailand, the United States, Zambia and Zimbabwe. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 54/8.)

Chapter V

Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem

71. At its 5th, 6th and 7th meetings, on 23 and 24 March, the Commission considered agenda item 6, which read as follows:

> "Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem:
>
> "(a) Demand reduction and related measures;
>
> "(b) Supply reduction and related measures;
>
> "(c) Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation."

72. For its consideration of item 6, the Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug abuse (E/CN.7/2011/2);

(b) Report of the Executive Director on support for the development and implementation of the regional programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (E/CN.7/2011/6-E/CN.15/2011/6);

(c) Report of the Executive Director on promoting international cooperation in addressing the involvement of women and girls in drug trafficking, especially as couriers (E/CN.7/2011/7);

(d) Note by the Secretariat on promoting coordination and alignment of decisions between the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (E/CN.7/2011/10);

(e) Note by the Secretariat on the follow-up to the promotion of best practices and lessons learned for the sustainability and integrality of alternative development programmes and the proposal to organize an international workshop and conference on alternative development (E/CN.7/2011/12);

(f) Report of the Executive Director on measures to protect children and young people from drug abuse (E/CN.7/2011/13);

(g) Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the outcome of the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session (A/64/92-E/2009/98).

73. Representatives of the Secretariat made introductory statements. Statements were made by the observer for Hungary (on behalf of the European Union and

Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, Norway, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine) and the representative of Colombia (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States). Statements were also made by the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel, Austria, China, Spain, the Netherlands, Chile, the Czech Republic, the United Kingdom, Pakistan, the United States, the Sudan, Brazil, Morocco, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Thailand, Peru, Colombia, the Russian Federation and Argentina. Statements were also made by the observers for Guinea-Bissau, Kyrgyzstan, Norway, South Africa, Portugal, Slovakia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Japan, Mexico, Indonesia, Algeria, Zambia, Lebanon, Nigeria, Turkey, the Syrian Arab Republic, Afghanistan, Egypt and Zimbabwe. Statements were also made by the observers for the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, WHO, the Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse on behalf of the Vienna NGO Committee, and the Society for Threatened Peoples.

A. Deliberations

1. Demand reduction and related measures

74. Many speakers welcomed the stabilization of the level of use of amphetamine-type stimulants, cannabis, cocaine and opioids in many regions, but expressed concern over the increase in the use of new synthetic and prescription drugs. Several speakers expressed concern over the increase in the use of amphetamine-type stimulants and cocaine in Asia and cocaine and cannabis in Africa. Speakers also expressed concern regarding the trend of increasing diversion of amphetamine-type stimulants from licit distribution channels.

75. Many speakers noted the high prevalence of drug abuse among women and children. They underlined the need to monitor the situation of women and children and address their needs with respect to drug abuse prevention, treatment and care services.

76. Some speakers reiterated the importance of quality data for the monitoring of progress in the implementation of national programmes, the evaluation of interventions and evidence-based policymaking and the monitoring of the implementation of the Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem through the annual report questionnaire. Several speakers also reiterated the need for technical assistance and capacity-building in that area and the need for the identification and sharing of best practices.

77. Representatives raised the following issues: the need to respond to new challenges related to illicit drug use, particularly among youth, such as new synthetic substances and the non-medical use of prescription drugs; the importance of a health-related approach and drug demand reduction as indispensable pillars of drug control, including prevention of drug abuse (especially in schools and families and through awareness-raising), drug dependence treatment, reintegration and rehabilitation and the prevention of the health and social consequences of drug

abuse, most notably HIV, hepatitis and overdose; the need to base policies on scientific evidence and respect for the human rights and dignity of all individuals in need; notwithstanding the development of enhanced drug prevention, treatment and care, the need for increased resources and multisectoral collaboration at the national, regional and international levels owing to the fact that coverage and quality were still inadequate, particularly in prison settings; the importance of evaluating interventions; and the crucial role played by non-governmental organizations and civil society.

78. Several speakers stated that harm reduction was an integral part of the demand reduction policies of their Governments.

2. Supply reduction and related measures

79. A number of speakers referred to the need for States to accurately collect and share data on drug supply in order to effectively address drug trafficking. Findings indicating a decrease in illicit cultivation of opium poppy in Afghanistan were welcomed. The need to develop assistance strategies with interventions that included food security and sustainable incomes was flagged as a cornerstone of regional security, good governance and protecting the health of affected communities. Several speakers noted an increase in illicit cannabis production and trafficking in their countries.

80. Representatives also discussed the following matters: the need for enhanced international efforts to reduce illicit cannabis plant cultivation, the provision of resources and technical assistance, the sharing of best practices and lessons learned and the importance of addressing the growing links between drug trafficking and organized crime.

81. One speaker emphasized that the concept of common and shared responsibility ought to go beyond its current state and be translated into concrete action, with a view to putting in place constructive and realistic cooperation.

82. Several speakers called for more international cooperation to reduce illicit drug production and for greater coordination in maritime law enforcement initiatives to investigate and intercept drug trafficking operations. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)/UNODC programme response in West Africa to the challenge of cocaine trafficking was welcomed.

83. Global manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants and the maintenance of effective controls over precursor chemicals were matters of great concern, with speakers endorsing international initiatives such as Project Prism and the universal use of pre-export notifications. Several speakers outlined specific national and regional initiatives that Governments had engaged in to strengthen cooperation to combat trafficking. They also expressed concerned about the trend of increasing diversion of precursor chemicals from domestic consumption channels. There was consensus that global supply reduction was a shared responsibility requiring an integrated and balanced approach at the national, regional and international levels.

84. Several speakers called for increased technical and financial assistance for alternative development programmes that included preventive alternative development. The need to provide licit income-generating opportunities for farmers

was underlined, as well as the need to address the problems involving poverty, food security and other humanitarian needs.

85. Several speakers recognized the success achieved in reducing illicit drug crop cultivation as a result of alternative development initiatives, including preventive alternative development projects, that addressed matters including awareness-raising, eradication and the rule of law.

86. Many speakers informed the Commission about their efforts and achievements in drug supply reduction at the national, regional and international levels, and the Triangular Initiative was cited as an example of good practice in regional cooperation. Several speakers welcomed the development by UNODC of a new regional programme for Afghanistan and neighbouring countries, in consultation with Member States in that area. UNODC efforts in enhancing the Paris Pact initiative and the most recent recommendations of the Paris Pact partners to develop a more integrated regional strategy to deal with drug trafficking, chemical precursor control and drug-related criminal intelligence were also noted. Some speakers referred to the comprehensive regional programme for West Africa for the period 2010-2014, developed by UNODC in close cooperation with ECOWAS in order to fight organized crime.

3. Countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation to enhance international cooperation

87. Several speakers noted the importance of fighting money-laundering, which had become increasingly sophisticated and transnational in nature, and called for a strengthening of regional and international cooperation and compliance with international standards. They also recognized the efforts of UNODC in providing technical assistance to counter money-laundering and underlined the need for further capacity-building, in particular for law enforcement agencies.

88. Some speakers suggested that greater consideration be given to the effectiveness of measures to counter money-laundering, in particular with regard to the forfeiture of the proceeds of crime, as the amounts forfeited remained low compared with the magnitude of the laundered funds moving through the financial system.

B. Action taken by the Commission

89. At its 9th meeting, on 25 March 2011, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2011/L.2/Rev.2) sponsored by Albania, Algeria, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Hungary (on behalf of the European Union), Israel, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, the Russian Federation, the Sudan, the United States and Uruguay. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 54/2.) Prior to the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement on the financial implications of such adoption. (For the text, see E/CN.7/2011/CRP.5, available on the UNODC website.)

90. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2011/L.4/Rev.1) sponsored by Hungary (on behalf of the

European Union), Indonesia (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) and Mexico. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 54/4.) Prior to the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement on the financial implications of such adoption. (For the text, see E/CN.7/2011/CRP.5, available on the UNODC website.)

91. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2011/L.7/Rev.1) sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Australia, Burkina Faso, Canada, Croatia, El Salvador, Hungary (on behalf of the European Union), Israel, Kenya, Mexico, Lebanon, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, the Philippines, Serbia, the Russian Federation, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United States and Uruguay. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 54/5.) Prior to the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement on the financial implications of such adoption. (For the text, see E/CN.7/2011/CRP.5, available on the UNODC website.)

92. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2011/L.11/Rev.1) sponsored by Armenia, Australia, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Hungary (on behalf of the European Union), India, Japan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Ukraine and the United States. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 54/7.) Prior to the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement on the financial implications of such adoption. (For the text, see E/CN.7/2011/CRP.5, available on the UNODC website.)

93. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2011/L.8/Rev.1) sponsored by Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Australia, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Hungary (on behalf of the European Union), Israel, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Serbia, South Africa, Ukraine and Zimbabwe. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 54/9.) Prior to the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a statement on the financial implications of such adoption. (For the text, see E/CN.7/2011/CRP.5, available on the UNODC website.)

94. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2011/L.6/Rev.2) sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Guatemala, Hungary, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Uruguay and Zambia. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 54/11.) Following the adoption of the revised draft resolution, the representative of Germany stated that his Government supported the strengthening of the role of civil society, which was crucial in the fight against illicit drugs, as illustrated by the contribution of non-governmental organizations to the review of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, on combating the world drug problem, and, with reference to paragraph 2 of the resolution, expressed the hope that the provisos contained therein would not be used to curtail the role of civil society. The representative of the Russian Federation stated that the formulation of paragraph 2 was perfectly clear and that the paragraph meant precisely what it said.

95. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2011/L.12/Rev.1) sponsored by Indonesia (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Mexico, the United Kingdom, the United States and Uruguay. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 54/12.)

96. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a draft resolution (E/CN.7/2011/L.15), as revised, sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Costa Rica, Croatia, El Salvador, Hungary (on behalf of the European Union), Kenya, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Switzerland, Uruguay and the United States. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 54/13.) Prior to the adoption of the revised draft resolution, the representative of Germany highlighted the importance of the revised draft resolution and of the 2011-2015 Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS strategy "Getting to zero", as well as of the interventions outlined in the *WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS Technical Guide for Countries to Set Targets for Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care for Injecting Drug Users*,[77] referred to in paragraph 3 of the resolution.

97. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2011/L.13/Rev.1) sponsored by Indonesia (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China). (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 54/15.)

[77] *WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS Technical Guide for Countries to Set Targets for Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care for Injecting Drug Users* (World Health Organization, Geneva, 2009).

Chapter VI

World situation with regard to drug trafficking and recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission

98. At its 7th meeting, on 24 March, the Commission considered agenda item 7, entitled "World situation with regard to drug trafficking and recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission". For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the following:

(a) Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug trafficking (E/CN.7/2011/4);

(b) Report of the Secretariat on action taken by the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/CN.7/2011/5).

99. Also at the 7th meeting, a representative of the Secretariat made an introductory statement on agenda item 7. Statements were made by the representative of Chile and by the observers for Ecuador and the Republic of Korea. The observers for the International Harm Reduction Association and the Mentor Foundation also made statements.

A. Deliberations

100. Representatives welcomed the recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission and provided information on their drug control initiatives, including those involving regional cooperation.

101. The representative of Chile reiterated the offer of his Government to host the Twenty-first Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean.

B. Action taken by the Commission

102. At its 9th meeting, on 25 March 2011, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution (E/CN.7/2011/L.10/Rev.1) sponsored by Australia, Hungary (on behalf of the European Union), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) and Kenya (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States). (For the text, see chap. I, sect. C, resolution 54/14.)

Chapter VII

Provisional agenda for the fifty-fifth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

103. At its 8th meeting, on 25 March 2011, the Commission considered agenda item 8, entitled "Provisional agenda for the fifty-fifth session of the Commission". For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the draft provisional agenda prepared by the extended Bureau of the Commission (E/CN.7/2011/L.18).

104. The Chairperson of the Commission made an introductory statement.

Action taken by the Commission

105. At its 8th meeting, on 25 March 2011, the Commission approved the draft provisional agenda for the fifty-fifth session of the Commission (E/CN.7/2011/L.18). (For the text, see chap. I, sect. B, draft decision I.)

Chapter VIII

Other business

106. At its 8th meeting, on 25 March 2011, the Commission considered agenda item 9, entitled "Other business". No issues were raised under the item.

Chapter IX

Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-fourth session

107. At its 9th meeting, on 25 March 2011, the Commission considered agenda item 10, entitled "Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-fourth session". The Rapporteur introduced the draft report (E/CN.7/2011/L.1 and Add.1-5).

108. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the report on its fifty-fourth session, as orally amended. Prior to the adoption of the report, the representative of the Russian Federation expressed the concern of his delegation that the resolutions of the Commission did not reflect relevant Security Council resolutions on countering drug trafficking and the diversion of precursors.

Chapter X

Organization of the session and administrative matters

A. Informal pre-session consultations

109. At its reconvened fifty-third session, held in Vienna on 2 December 2010, the Commission endorsed the recommendation of the extended Bureau that the fifty-fourth session of the Commission should be preceded by informal consultations to consider draft resolutions made available in advance of the session, as well as the provisional agenda for the fifty-fifth session, matters related to the round-table discussions and other organizational matters of the fifty-fourth session.

110. At the informal pre-session consultation chaired by the First Vice-Chairperson, held on 18 March 2011, the Commission conducted a preliminary review of draft resolutions that had been submitted in advance of the session and dealt with organizational matters of the fifty-fourth session, including the compilation of the report on the session.

B. Opening and duration of the session

111. The Commission held its fifty-fourth session in Vienna from 21 to 25 March 2011. The Commission held a total of nine plenary meetings and seven meetings of the Committee of the Whole; two other meetings were devoted to the round-table discussions. The Chairperson of the Commission opened the session, and participants observed a minute of silence for the victims of the recent catastrophic earthquake and tsunami in Japan. At the 1st meeting, on 21 March 2011, opening statements were made by the Executive Director of UNODC, the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) and Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States), the observer for the Syrian Arab Republic (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of Asian States), the representative of Colombia (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States) and the observer for Hungary (on behalf of the European Union). Statements were also made by the Minister for Children and the Elderly of Sweden, the Minister of the Interior and Secretary-General of the Drug Control Headquarters of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Director of the Federal Drug Control Service of the Russian Federation, the Executive President of the National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs (DEVIDA) of Peru, the Minister of Revenue and Associate Minister of Health of New Zealand, the Minister of Social Affairs of Indonesia, the Drug Commissioner of the Federal Government of Germany, the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, the Assistant Secretary of the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs of the Department of State of the United States of America and the First Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs of Belarus. At the 2nd meeting, on 22 March 2011, opening statements were made by the Special Secretary of the Department of Revenue of the Ministry of Finance of India, the Government Delegate for the National Drug Control Plan of Spain, the Secretary-General of the National Secretariat on Drugs of Uruguay, the Chairman of the Narcotic Business Combating and Drug Control Committee of

Kazakhstan, the Minister to the Prime Minister's Office and Chairman of the National Commission for Drug Control and Supervision of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Deputy Minister of the Interior for Counter-Narcotics of Afghanistan, the Director General of the General Directorate of Narcotics Control of Saudi Arabia and the President of the Interdepartmental Mission for the Fight against Drugs and Drug Addiction of France.

C. Attendance

112. The session was attended by representatives of 48 States members of the Commission (Botswana, Ethiopia, Sierra Leone, Swaziland and Uganda were not represented). Also attending were observers for 69 other States Members of the United Nations, as well as observers for non-member States, four representatives of organizations of the United Nations system and observers for 16 intergovernmental organizations, 60 non-governmental organizations and two other organizations. A list of participants is contained in document E/CN.7/2011/INF/2/Rev.1.

D. Election of officers

113. In section I of its resolution 1999/30, the Economic and Social Council decided that, with effect from the year 2000, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should, at the end of each session, elect its Bureau for the subsequent session and encourage it to play an active role in the preparations for the regular as well as the intersessional meetings of the Commission, so as to enable the Commission to provide continuous and effective policy guidance to the drug programme of UNODC. Pursuant to rule 16 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council, the officers of the Commission hold office until their successors are elected and are eligible for re-election.

114. In accordance with section I of Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/30 and rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council, the Commission, at the conclusion of its reconvened fifty-third session, on 2 December 2010, opened its fifty-fourth session for the sole purpose of electing its Bureau for that session. At that meeting, the Commission elected the Chairperson, the three Vice-Chairpersons and the Rapporteur.

115. The officers of the Commission at its fifty-fourth session were as follows:

Office	*Region*	*Officer*
Chairperson	Eastern European States	Veronika Kuchynová Smigolová (Czech Republic)
First Vice-Chairperson	Western European and other States	Alberto Groff (Switzerland)
Second Vice-Chairperson	Latin American and Caribbean States	Antonio García Revilla (Peru)
Third Vice-Chairperson	African States	Mahmoud Hassan Elamin (Sudan)
Rapporteur	Asian States	Marwan Al-Dobhany (Yemen)

116. A group composed of the chairpersons of the five regional groups (the representatives of Belgium, Colombia and Kenya and the observers for Slovenia and the Syrian Arab Republic), the observer for Hungary (on behalf of the European Union) and the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) was established to assist the Chairperson of the Commission in dealing with organizational matters. That group, together with the elected officers, constituted the extended Bureau foreseen in Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/39. During the fifty-fourth session of the Commission, the extended Bureau met on 22 and 24 March 2011 to consider matters related to the organization of work.

E. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters

117. At its 1st meeting, on 21 March 2011, the Commission adopted by consensus its provisional agenda and organization of work, as orally amended (E/CN.7/2011/1), which had been finalized at its intersessional meetings and at the reconvened fifty-third session, pursuant to Economic and Social Council decision 2010/244.

F. Documentation

118. It was noted that a list of the documents before the Commission at its fifty-fourth session (E/CN.7/2011/CRP.6) would be made available on the UNODC website.

G. Closure of the session

119. At its 9th meeting, on 25 March 2011, a closing statement was made by the Executive Director of UNODC. A closing statement was also made by the observer for Hungary (on behalf of the European Union). The Chairperson of the Commission also made a closing statement.